



Guide to China

国通

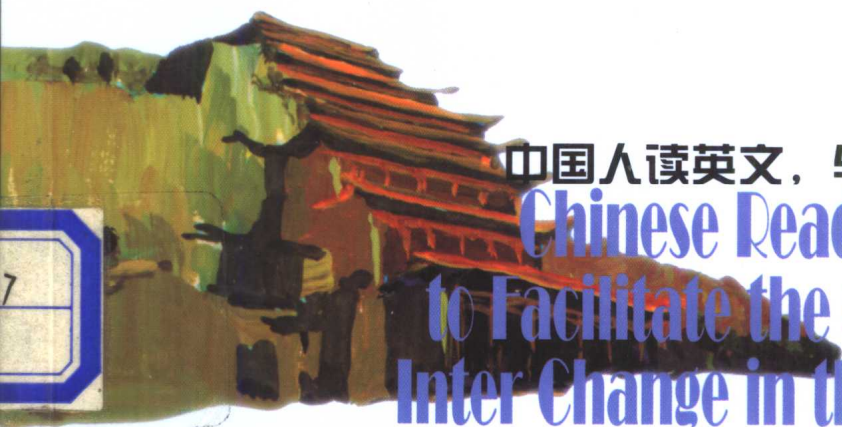
中国通手册

名胜古迹

Scenic Spots & Historical Sites

商友敬/著

汪磊/译



中国人读英文，与世界交流

Chinese Read English
to Facilitate the Cultural
Inter Change in the World

外国人读中文，了解中国文化

Foreigners Read Chinese to Know the Chinese Culture

● 上海古籍出版社

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Scenic Spots & Historical Sites

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xiě zài qiánmiàn de huà

写在前面的话

shuō qǐ zhōngguó rénmen huì tán dào tā guǎngmào de jiāng yú fēng fù de wùchǎn
说起·中国，人们·会谈到·她·广袤的·疆域，丰富的·物产，
zhòngduō de rén kǒu yǒu jiǔ de lì shǐ cǎn lán de wén huà zhōngguó zhè ge shén qì de
众多的·人口，悠久的·历史，灿烂的·文化……中国，这个·神奇的·
dōng fāng wén míng gǔ guó zhè ge zhèng zài zǒu xiàng xiàndài huà de fā zhǎn zhōng guó jiā jiù
东方·文明·古国，这个·正在·走向·现代化的·发展·中·国家，就
xiàng yí zuò yōu suǐ de bǎo kù yí bù hòu zhòng de jù shū xī yīn zhe rénmen qù tàn suǒ rán
像·一座·幽邃的·宝库、一部·厚重的·巨书，吸引着·人们·去·探索。然
ér wú lùn shì duì yú shēng yú sī zhǎng yú sī de zhōngguó rén hái shì duì yú chū fǎng
而，无论是·对于·生于·斯、长于·斯的·中国人，还是·对于·初·访·
zhōngguó de wàiguó rén lái shuō zhè zuò bǎo kù zhè bù jù zhù dōu xiǎn de guò yú hào hàn guo
中国的·外国人·来说，这座·宝库，这部·巨著，都·显得·过于·浩瀚，过
yú jiàn shēn bù jīn wú fǎ qióng jìn ér qiě wǎng wǎng mù mí wǔ sè bù de yào lǐng wéi le
于·艰深，不仅·无法·穷尽，而且·往·往·目·迷·五色，不得·要领。为了·
ràng yǒu yì liǎo jiě zhōngguó de wàiguó rén yǐ jí shēng zhǎng yú cǐ de zhōngděng wén huà chéng
让·有意·了解·中国的·外国人，以及·生·长·于此的·中·等·文化·程
dù de zhōngguó rén zài zuǐ duǎn de shí jiān nèi huā zuì shǎo de gōng fū liǎo jiě zhōngguó shu
度的·中国人，在·最短的·时间·内，花·最少的·功夫·了解·中国，熟
xī zhōngguó shàng hǎi gǔ jí chū bǎn shè jīng xīn cè huà biān jí chū bǎn le zhè tào zhōngguó
悉·中国，上海·古籍·出版社·精心·策划、编辑·出版了·这套《中国
tōng shǒu cè cōng shū
通·手册》丛书。

zhè tào cōng shū xuǎn qǔ zuì néng fǎn yǐng zhōngguó jiāng yú tè diǎn biǎo xiàn zhōngguó wén
这套·丛书·选取·最能·反映·中国·疆域·特点、表现·中国·文
huà tè sè zhǎn xiàn zhōngguó rén shēng huó fāng shì de nèi róng yǐ tú wén bìng máo zhōng yīng
化·特色、展现·中国人·生活·方式的内容，以·图·文·并·茂、中·英
wén duì zhào de xíng shì jiā yǐ biǎo xiàn bìng gěi hàn zì jiā zhù pīn yīn zài měi ge hàn yǔ yǔ cí
文·对照的·形式·加以·表现，并·给·汉字·加注·拼音，在·每个·汉语·语·词·

16AFCB 10

zhījiān jiā le dùndù fúhào zhè yí qiè dōushì wèi le wàiguó yǒurén biànyú yuèdù bìng lǐ jiě
之间·加了·顿读·符号，这·一切·都是·为了·外国·友人·便于·阅读·并·理解·
shū zhōng de nèiróng tóngshí yě fāngbiàn zhōngguó rén de duìwài jiāoliú
书·中的·内容，同时·也·方便·中·国人的·对外·交流。

yuàn zhètào cóngshū néng chéngwéi zhǎnshì zhōngguó wénhuà de yí gè míngliàng de chuāng
愿·这套·丛书·能·成为·展示·中国·文化的一个·明亮的·窗
kǒu chéngwéi gōutōng zhōng wài rénshì de yí zuò jiānshí de qiáoliáng
口，成为·沟通·中·外·人士的一座·坚实的·桥梁。

gāo kè qín

高克勤

nián yuè

2002年10月

The mere mention of China often reminds people of its vast expanse of territory, abundant resources, huge population, time-honored history and splendid culture. China, as a developing country, is now rapidly heading for modernization. This ancient mysterious oriental country like an inexhaustible goldmine and resourceful history book appeals to an ever-rising number of people both at home and abroad. However, the goldmine and history book is so huge and abstruse for people from other countries, even a native Chinese to grasp its marrow. With this in mind, Shanghai Classical Publishing House meticulously designs and compiles this present series of books, A Guide to China, so that it will be more sparing of time and efforts for all the people who are willing to learn more about China.

The choice materials in this series of books reveal the diverse cultures and life styles typical of their respective kind within Chinese territory. Moreover, the series of books is printed in a bilingual version(Chinese-English) with vivid pictures. Each Chinese character is accompanied by Chinese pinyin, and a demarcation between two different Chinese phrases is considerably drawn throughout each book. All these efforts aim to facilitate the reading and comprehending of foreign friends and communication between different cultures.

It is our sincere wish that this series of books might serve as a bright window for demonstrating Chinese culture, and a solid bridge for communication and mutual understanding between Chinese people and other nations as well.

Gao Keqin

October, 2002

mù
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Prologue

引 yǐn

言 yán



zhōngguó de shānshuǐ bù jīn jù yǒu xiù lì huò zhuàngměi de zì rán xíng tài ér qiè tóu shè
中国的山水不仅具有秀丽或壮美的自然形态，而且投射
le sānqiān nián lì shǐ wén huà de yǐng zi gèng jù yǒu rén wén jīng shén de mèi lì suǒ yǐ zài
了三千年的历史文化的影子，更具有人文精神的魅力。所以，在
zhōngguó yóu shān wán shuǐ cān guān gǔ jì míng chéng fēi dàn néng gòu shàng xīn yuè mù yǔ dà zì
中国游山玩水参观古迹名城，非但能够赏心悦目，与大自然
rán róng wéi yì tǐ ér qiè néng huái gǔ fǔ jīn yǔ gǔ rén jīn rén jìn xíng duì huà jiāo liú
融为一体，而且能怀古抚今，与古人今人进行对话交流。

xiàn zài qǐng suí wǒ men chāo yuè shí kōng de jiè xiàn zuò yì cì mǎn yóu ba
现在，请随我们超越时空的界限，作一次漫游吧。

The mountains and rivers in China are not only famous for the beautiful or magnificent natural landscape, but also for her cultural and historical glamour with trace of 3,000 years' history. Therefore, when traveling around the natural landscape and visiting the historical spots and famous cities, one can not only enjoy the beauty and harmony of the nature, but also recall the ancient and compare it with the present.

Follow us now and wander about all the beauties beyond the limit of space and time.



Scenery with Hills

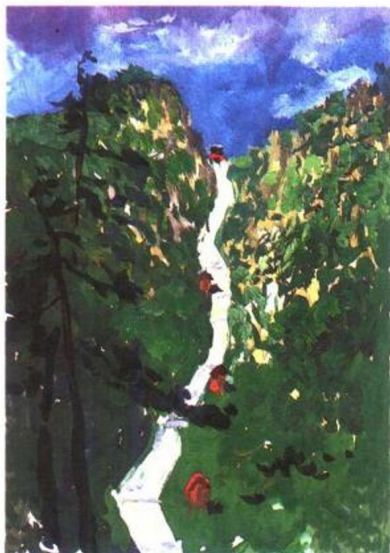
There is an old saying in China: "A famous mountain is just like an eminent man." A man is multi-faceted and ever changing. So is the mountain. A man has his own character. So does the mountain. It will be wise to understand a mountain like the way you get closer to a man. A man may become your friend. So does the mountain. Moreover, the mountain will never betray you and always be ready to welcome your visit.

名 míng

山 shān

zhōngguó yǒu jù lǎohuà míngshān rú míngrén rén shì duōmiàn tǐ de shān yě shì duō
中 国 有 句 老 话：名 山 如 名 人。人 是 多 面 体 的，山 也 是 多
miàn tǐ de xū yào cóng duōfāngmiàn qù guānchá tā rén shì fā zhǎn biàn huà de shān yě shì
面 体 的，需 要 从 多 方 面 去 观 察 它；人 是 发 展 变 化 的，山 也 是
fā zhǎn biàn huà de xū yào yòng fā zhǎn biàn huà de yǎn guāng qù rèn shi tā rén shì yǒu gè xìng
发 展 变 化 的，需 要 用 发 展 变 化 的 眼 光 去 认 识 它；人 是 有 个 性
de shān yě shì yǒu gè xìng de xū yào tōng guò tā de gè xìng qù lǐ jiě tā rén kě yǐ chéng
的，山 也 是 有 个 性 的，需 要 通 过 它 的 个 性 去 理 解 它；人 可 以 成
wéi nǐ de péng yǒu shān yě kě yǐ chéng wéi nǐ de péng yǒu tā yǒng yuǎn bù huì bèi pǎn nǐ
为 你 的 朋 友，山 也 可 以 成 为 你 的 朋 友，它 永 远 不 会 背 叛 你，
suí shí zhǔn bèi nǐ qù fāng wèn tā
随 时 准 备 你 去 访 问 它。

tài shān 泰 山



yǒu yí cì qín shǐ huáng dēng lín tài
有·一次，秦始·皇·登临·泰
shān zài shānyāochū yù dào yí chǎng dà yǔ
山，在·山腰处·遇到·一场·大雨，
zhèng hǎo yǒu yí kē sōng shù zhē bì le tā yǐ
正·好·有·一棵·松树·遮蔽·了他，以
hòu tā jiù fēng zhè kē shù wéi wǔ dà fū
后·他·就·封·这棵·树·为“五大夫·
sōng
松”。

tài shān zài shāndōngshěng zhōng bù tài ān shì jìng nèi zhǔ fēng yù huáng dǐng hǎi bā yī qiān
泰山·在·山·东·省·中·部·泰·安·市·境·内，主·峰·玉·皇·顶·海·拔·一·千
wǔ bǎi duō mǐ yǐ shān shì wēi è xióng jùn qì xiàng páng bó ér wén míng gù dài zhōng guó
五·百·多·米，以·山·势·巍·峨·雄·峻，气·象·磅·礴·而·闻·名。古·代·中·国，
bǎ wǔ zuò zhù míng de gāo shān liè wéi shén shèng de wǔ yuè yīn wéi tài shān chǔ yú dōng bù
把·五·座·著·名·的·高·山·列·为·神·圣·的“五·岳”，因·为·泰·山·处·于·东·部，
suǒ yǐ chēng wéi dōng yuè liǎng qiān nián lái tài shān shǐ zhōng shì rén men xiāng wǎng de dì
所·以·称·为“东·岳”。两·千·年·来，泰·山·始·终·是·人·们·向·往·的·地
fāng kǒng zǐ céng jīng dēng shàng tài shān kàn dào tiān xià dōu xiǎn de xiǎo le dàn shì jīn tiān
方，孔·子·曾·经·登·上·泰·山，看·到·天·下·都·显·得·小·了。但·是，今·天·
yóu lǎn zhě gǎn xìng qù de shì shān fēng de gāo jūn yōu gǔ de shēn suì pǔ bù de zhuàng guān qīng
游·览·者·感·兴·趣·的，是·山·峰·的·高·峻、幽·谷·的·深·邃、瀑·布·的·壮·观、青



Taishan is located in Tai'an City in the central part of Shangdong province. Its highest peak, Yuhuang Ding, is over 1,500 meters high. It is famous for its towering landscape and majesty. In ancient China, five famous high mountains are esteemed as the sacred "Wuyue". Taishan is named "Dongyue" for his location in the East. Taishan has been the resort for two thousand years. Once Confucius said: climbed up to the peak of Taishan, one

can look down to the adjacent mountains. While what attract the tourists now are the towering peaks, deep valleys, magnificent waterfalls, upstanding pines and the historical and cultural charm traced on the building and the sculptures. The most breathtaking scene is "Eighteen Circles", which looks like a stone ladder falling from the heaven. You will hardly dare to look straight down when standing there. Climbing over the "Eighteen Circles", you come to the peak, "the South Heaven Door" and have all the gorgeous scenery in front of you.

Once upon time, when the first emperor of Qing Dynasty climbed Taishan, he encountered a heavy rainfall in the middle of the mountain. It happened that a pine sheltered him from the rain. Later, "Wu Dafu", a senior official position, was conferred on the pine. From then on, the pine is called "Wu Dafu Pine".

sōng de tǐng bá yǐ jī jiànzhù hé diāo kè shàng suǒ biǎo
松的·挺拔, 以及·建筑·和·雕刻·上·所·表
xiàn chū lái de lì shǐ wén huà qíng yùn dēng tāi shān zuì jīng
现·出来·的·历史·文化·情·韵。登·泰山·最·惊
xiǎn de dì fāng shì shí bā pán rú tóng cóng tiān kōng chuí
险·的·地方·是·“十八盘”, 如同·从·天空·垂
xià yī dào shí tī shǐ nǐ bù gǎn xiàng xià fǔ shì guò le
下·一·道·石·梯, 使·你·不·敢·向·下·俯·视。过了
shí bā pán jiù shì shān dǐng nán tiān mén yī qiè měi
“十八盘”就·是·山·顶·“南·天·门”, 一·切·美
miào de jǐng sè dōu zài nǐ de yǎn qián le
妙·的·景色·都·在·你·的·眼前·了。



huà shān

华山

xiāng chuán zài chūnqiū shí yǒu yī
相 传 在 春 秋 时 有 一
wèi chuī xiǎo de shào nián jiào xiāoshǐ qū
位 吹 箫 的 少 年 叫 萧 史 娶
le qín mǔ gōng de nǚ ér nòng yù wéi qī
了 秦 穆 公 的 女 儿 弄 玉 为 妻
xiāoshǐ zài chuī xiǎo shí yǐn lái yī duì fēng
萧 史 在 吹 箫 时 引 来 一 对 凤
huángniǎo tā men fū qī qí le fēng huáng
凰 鸟 他 们 夫 妻 骑 了 凤 凰
niǎo lái dào huà shān de yù nǚ fēng jū zhū
鸟 来 到 华 山 的 玉 女 峰 居 住
bìng qiě chéng le xiān rén
并 且 成 了 仙 人。



huashān zài shǎnxī shěng huáyīn shì
华 山 在 陕 西 省 华 阴 市

nán shì qínqíng de zhī mài cóng yuǎn chù wàng
南 是 秦 岭 的 支 脉 从 远 处 望
quē hǎo xiàng yī dòu shí tou de lián huā tā shì
去 好 像 一 朵 石 头 的 莲 花 它 是
wǔ yuè zhōng de xī yuè huà shān yǒu wǔ
“五 岳” 中 的 “西 岳”。 华 山 有 五
zuò gāo fēng dōng yǒu zhāo yáng fēng xī
座 高 峰 东 有 朝 阳 峰 西
yǒu lián huā fēng nán yǒu luò yàn fēng běi yǒu
有 莲 花 峰 南 有 落 雁 峰 北 有
yún tái fēng zhōng yǒu yù nǚ fēng nán fēng zuì
云 台 峰 中 有 玉 女 峰 南 峰 最
gāo hǎi bá liǎng qiān yī bǎi duō mǐ huà shān
高 海 拔 两 千 一 百 多 米 华 山



Huashan, located in the south of Huayin City in Shanxi province, is a branch of Qin Ling. It looks like stone lily from the distance. It's called "Xiyue" in the five famous mountains, "Wuyue". Huashan has five highest peaks, which are Zhaoyang peak in the east, Lianhua peak in the west, Luoyan peak in the south, Yuntai peak in the north and Yunu peak in the middle. The Luoyan peak in the south is the highest, about two thousand and one hundred meters high. Huashan is famous for its precipitous peaks as the old saying says: "There's only one path through Huashan." Al-

though cableways are set up nowadays, the rocks are just like swords amazingly piercing through the clouds when you look up from the foot of the mountain. There spread many legends of Taoism about Huashan.

Legend has it that in the Spring and Autumn Period, there was a young man, Xiaoshi, who was good at playing the vertical bamboo flute. He married the daughter of Qinnugong, Nongyu. Once, the performance of Xiaoshi attracted a pair of phoenix. The couple mounted on the birds and fled to Yunu peak of Huashan, turning into a pair of celestials finally.



yǐ xiǎn jùn wén míng zì gǔ yǐ lái jiù yǒu
以·险·峻·闻·名·自·古·以·来·就·有
huashan yī tiáo lù de shuō fǎ xiàn
“华·山·一·条·路”的·说·法·，·现
zài suī rán yǒu suǒ dào dàn cóng xià wǎng
在·虽·然·有·索·道·但·从·下·往
shàng kàn réng rán jué de shān shàng de shí
上·看·仍·然·觉·得·山·上·的·石
tóu rú tóng dāo jiàn yī bān zhí chā yún
头·如·同·刀·剑·一·般·直·插·云
xiāo lìng rén dǎn hán huà shān shàng liú
霄·，·令·人·胆·寒·。·华·山·上·留·
yǒu xǔ duō dào jiào de chuán shuō
有·许·多·道·教·的·传·说·。



héng shān 衡山

héng shān de běi fēng jiào huí yàn fēng chuán
衡山的北峰叫回雁峰，传
shuō běi fāng de dà yàn zài dōng jì fēi dào cǐ chù
说北方的大雁在冬季飞到此处，
zhèng shì chūntiān dào lái zhī shí tā men zài cǐ tíng
正是春天到来之时，它们在此停
liú yí xià jiù yòu xiàng běi fēi qù le
留一下，就又向北飞去了。



héng shān zài hú nán shěng de zhōng bù yǒu qī shí èr zuò shān fēng zuì gāo fēng de hǎi áo
衡山在湖南省的中部，有七十二座山峰，最高峰是海拔
yī qiān èr bǎi duō mǐ de zhù róng fēng yīn wèi héng shān dì chǔ nán fāng suǒ yǐ chēng wéi “wǔ yuè”
一千二百多米的祝融峰。因为衡山地处南方，所以称为“五岳”
zhōng de nán yuè héng shān de tè sè shì yún wù mí màn cóng yuǎn chù kàn qù shān fēng hǎo
中的南岳。衡山的特色是云雾弥漫，从远处看去，山峰好
xiàng zài yún hǎi zhōng chén fú hū yǐn hū xiàn héng shān de sēn lín fù gài lǜ dá bǎi fēn zhī qī shí
像在云海之中沉浮，忽隐忽现。衡山的森林覆盖率达百分之七十
liù yǐ shàng suǒ yǐ chù chù kě yǐ kàn dào gāo dà de shù mù hé gè shì gè yàng de huā cǎo zài
六以上，所以处处可以看到高大的树木和各式各样的花草。在
héng shān de zhù róng fēng shàng yǒu yī zuò zhù róng diàn jì sì zhe huǒ de shén líng zhù róng
衡山的祝融峰上有一座祝融殿，祭祀着火的神灵——祝融。